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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

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TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Japan is reported to have told England that she does not desire any interference by European Powers. === Kaffirs surprised the camp of the Portuguese at Lourenzo Marquez and killed 200 of them; the natives were repulsed, 500 being slain. - Emperor William spoke at the annual dinner of the Brandenburg Diet.

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: The Indian Appropriation bill was passed, and an attempt to take up the Railroad Pooling bill was defeated. - House: The General Deficiency bill was further considered.

Domestic.-The President appointed Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, Minister to Mexico. Papers on many topics were read and discussed before the National Council of Women, in Washington, The Beaver Female College, at Beaver, Penn., was burned, ----- Receiver Mc-Nulta, of the Whiskey Trust, issued a circular notifying to distilleries of an advance in the price University had his skull fractured in a college fight. - New forms of taxation were passed by the Indiana Legislature.

Intercollegiate Athletic Association decided to send a representative team to compete in England --- The ship Benlarig arrived in port after a terrible experience, having encountered great storms and been blown far out to sea. = Charges of embezzlement were made against William Rockefeller in the course of court proceedings in Brooklyn. - Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was forbidden by the authorities of Hoboken to deliver a lecture on "The Bible" in that city this evening. - The stock market was dull, and the closing irregular,

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, with variable winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 17 degrees; highest, 30; average, 22%.

Much sport of an exciting character may be looked for on the historic plains of Elim when the revival of the aucient Olympic games takes place next year if the young Athenian arrested at an early hour yesterday morning in this city on Catherine-st. is to be regarded in the light of an average specimen of the modern Greek. It required the united efforts of two roundsmen, two patrolmen, a sergeant of police, an ambulance surgeon and of the driver of his conveyance to overpower the nineteen-year-old Dionysius. The latter is now the inmate of a padded cell in the insane ward of Bellevue Hospital, while his captors are presumably "getting even" with those of his unfortunate fellow-country men who peddle in our streets for the damage done to their uniforms and to their appearance.

Not only college men, but lovers of manly sports generally in both England and the United States, will be interested in the action taken yesterday by the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. By a vote of 15 to 3 it was decided to make arrangements for an international contest between the picked athletes of American colleges and those of the English universities, to be held in England next summer. The representatives of this country's prowess will be the winners of first and second prizes at the intercollegiate meetings. It is hard to see why England should decline the challenge, and if she does not, the most interesting athletic meeting ever held ought to result, unless, indeed, a lack of agreement among our own colleges, of | 1894. which, unfortunately, there are already some signs, causes a miscarriage of the plans.

So large is the number of unemployed, and so widespread is the misery and distress that prevails just at present among all classes of our laboring fellow-citizens, that even the best friends of the workingman must feel disposed to doubt the policy and the timeliness of proclaiming a strike of the building trades. Without going into the merits of the question, which, as in everything, is open to discussion, it may be pointed out that the only men who have any real grievance are the electrical workers, and that those belonging to other branches of industry are being merely "called out" by way of sympathy. The latter, however, is a virtue which should begin at home, and in a bitterly cold winter, like the one which we are now experiencing, the wife and the little ones of the toiler stand in far greater need of help and "sympathy" than his able-bodied but discontented fellow-laborer.

As it is impossible that Cardinal Kopp, the Prince Archbishop of Breslau, would have ventured to commit himself upon so important a 000 to secure the necessary land and riparian

expressed in the pastoral letter which he has tunity to do this will expire when the last of lands and waters does not inspire. just issued, and reference to which is made in the county towns becomes a part of the city, on China as well as her army needs reconstructhe cable dispatches published to-day, may be the 1st of January next. It needs no argument, tion, and the impulse and direction of both, like considered as reflecting those of the Head of therefore, to show the necessity of prompt those which have wrought such results in Japan, the Roman Catholic Church. It is to be re- action in order to secure the right of way for must come from the Western nations, but they gretted that they do not give evidence of that breadth of view and progressive spirit which General Woodward, Mr. Kennedy and the other and are not likely to. Leo XIII has manifested on so many occasions. commissioners have performed a large task ac-For the pastoral denounces the emancipation of ceptably. A public hearing on the question has woman as "adverse to the order of the world," already been arranged for. If this scheme is and as contrary to the will of Providence, and, moreover, adds that it would involve her own

Far from affording any satisfaction to the American people, the information made public yesterday of the colossal extent to which the United States bond issue has been oversubscribed on both sides of the Atlantic during the Nation, many of the gravest and most costly last week must, on the contrary, give rise to blunders would be avoided. All are accustomed a new business. He carried the money-bags, sentiments of regret that we should have de- to say, in hours of joyous confidence, that we liberately undertaken to pay 4 per cent interest have the greatest country on earth; but there upon the loan when we could have got the are not many who carry with them, in their money just as easily and at a considerably lower everyday transactions and judgments, a just Tribune several weeks ago been accepted by the self to-day able to dispose of just as large a ly measured the vast underlying strength of the messenger. It reported favorably on his charsum of money with the knowledge that, instead free people who make this Nation what it is, of being committed to a 4 per cent rate of indifference represents about a million dollars, which we shall be called upon to pay each year this error of indement on the part of President they could have got cheap.

A PATRIOTIC EVOLUTION:

Many persons seem to derive a strange sort of satisfaction from attempts to prove that the a fair chance of its being reconstructed on a better foundation when this end-of-the-century epoch has run its course. The age is described by multifarious adjectives denoting demoralization, and if they do not all agree, but, on the contrary, logically offset one another and so leave mankind, as a net result, with some claims to respectability, that circumstance is not permitted to dislocate the argument. Perhaps this generation is a unique composite of contradic-There certainly is a great deal of hope and despair, grimness and frivolity, courage and cowardice, brutal strength and sentimental weakness, doubt and cocksureness in the world; but then, so far as is known, there always has been, and we suspect it never will be demonstrated that any one of many disparaging epithets or all of them together ought to be accepted as a valid characterization of the present

In the mean time it seems to us pleasanter and on the whole more profitable to recognize in numerous incidents which it is our business to record a revival of genuine patriotism, or at the least a wholesome perception of the truth that patriotism is entitled to publicity. Some features of the political situation are significant in this respect, but we do not refer to these. We have in mind the multiplication and growth of societies organized for the purpose of expressing and stimulating interest in the history of our institutions, rational enthusiasm in the commemoration of great names and events and unselfish zeal in the promotion of causes which have justified the sacrifices of the past. No intelligent citizen can have failed to take note of this remarkable development. It is observable in all parts of the country, and it surely implies a great deal more than the mere gratification of a social instinct, or eagerness to be entertained. Public dinners are not a novelty, and their quality is extremely uncertain. of spirits. == A student of the Indiana State | Festival oratory is not uniformly entrancing. The generation that is passing off the stage discloses signs of satiety, and the generation that is coming on of indifference, so far as the mere City and Suburban.-Governor Morton made a pastime of public speech and feeding is concerned.

But men of all ages and pursuits, and women, too, as we are glad to observe, have received a new access of interest in the celebrations that are distinctively patriotic, and in organizations which have their origin in a real or feigned love of country. We do not believe that the emotion is counterfeit, for it persists, extends and is constantly expressing itself in acts of practical utility. It marks places of historic interest, stimulates research, confirms titles to honor and gratitude which error or carelessness has obscured, presents medals and portraits to public schools, inspires attachment to the flag as the emblem of union, sovereignty and freedom, and makes loyalty a practice as well as a creed in these and other simple and effective ways. These societies generally have a genealogical basis, but observation convinces us that a paltry ambition to be more or less publicly identified with distinguished progenitors for the sake of a spurious distinction does not either account for their extension or mar their repute. Honest pride in an honest and useful ancestry is a potent and salutary force in civilization, but no contiment less honorable than this is characteristic of these organizations. They are doing an physical qualities requisite to national greatness excellent, indeed an indispensable, work, and we rejoice in their prosperity.

THE BAY RIDGE PARKWAY. The special commission appointed by Mayor Schieren to consider the establishment of a driveway and parkway along the shore of the Bay and Narrows, between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, has made a report which will receive the unqualified approval of intelligent and progressive citizens, not only in Brooklyn, but in New-York as well, for, with consolidation not remote. New-Yorkers cannot but feel a keen interest in this undertaking. The commissioners have done their work on broad lines and with a comprehensive grasp of the needs of the coming generation. The report presented on Wednesday covers only the preliminary inquiries of the commission; if it meets with the approval of certain city and county officials the way will be opened for going on with the project in accordance with the law passed in

What the commission proposes is a park and parkway extending for four or five miles along the picturesque border of the waters of New-York Harbor, at times descending close to the water's edge and again rising on the bold bluffs many feet above the tide level. The plaa comprises a broad walk, an ample bicycle path, 20 feet wide, and a driveway, with an abundance of park features in the way of grass, trees, and the like. The map of the parkway, prepared under the direction of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, shows what a splendid opportunity is here opened for picturesque and attractive landscape treatment. The commission has wisely decided that it is necessary to acquire all the land between the present Shore Road and the waterfront and all the riparian rights in order to prevent the establishment of factories, warehouses and other buildings that would obstruct the magnificent view and impair the character of the entire region. At the same time provision is made for a number of piers to meet the wants of the neighborhood.

Such a project cannot, of course, be carried out except at a large cost. The commission estimates that it will require an outlay of \$2,500,

by an issue of county bonds. But the oppore fidence that the history of England in Eastern carried to completion, as we trust it will be, Greater New-York will have a waterside bouleruin as well as the deterioration of Christianity. vard such as, we believe, no other city in the world can boast of.

A NATION THAT GROWS.

If Americans only comprehended the enormous wealth, resources and recuperative power of the

The immortal Shakespeare hits a curious trait terest, only 3 per cent would be required. The of human nature when he makes his boastful country magnate speak of himself as "one who hath had losses." We sometimes measure a during the next three decades as the result of man by the sum which he is able to lose. Two years of extraordinary stress and misfortune Cleveland and his friends in buying dear what have cost the country an enormous sum-more than the entire wealth of any of the nations in the world except a very few. Yet, after all this disaster, the people are not only able but willing to back their own Government with loans amounting to hundreds of millions. There is no empty boastfulness in these offers of social fabric is tumbling to pieces, and some of money to an embarrassed Treasury. The peothem are not even willing to admit that there is ple offer their gold only because the shrewdest of them cannot find anywhere else in the world a safer or more profitable investment for it.

One reason is that the growth of the Nation is wonderful, and is likely to continue for many years to côme. The increase in population is remarkable, but relatively insignificant. Welcoming the poorest as well as the richest immithe gain in wealth or in annual production the recurring decades would bring a lower average of wealth or of yearly product for each inhabitant. But here the gain in aggregate wealth is not far from three times the gain in number pledge the faith of 70,000,000 people, with perhence those same bonds, at the past rate of infree people, but their wealth at the past rate of increase may be \$500,000,000,000. With a wise National policy the Nation nearly doubles ita wealth in a single decade. The debt which represents 6 per cent of the annual net earnings to-day is likely to represent little more than one one-hundredth of 1 per cent of the annual

net earnings when the bonds fall due. Growth is not merely in accumulated wealth alone, or mainly. It is mainly in the development of resources hitherto unavailable or un used. The subjection of many million acres of fertile land every year to cultivation means food and clothing for a larger share of the earth's population. Within a very few years mines have been brought into use and activity in the Mcsturn out even in bad times more fron ore than The development of the system of railroad transportation, though greatly retarded of late, shows low vast has been the growth in production of products requiring transportation. At the past rate of increase this country might soon have in operation more miles of railway than now exist in all the world. The astonishing growth of the electrical system, not only for and lighting, but also for supply of power in the industries, is a veritable new creation, to-day fruitful in this country than in any other.

These are points which the genuine American will not forget, when he hears much, as in these days he unhappily must, of the retarded growth | temptation unduly. But they may reasonably of the country, of its enormous losses, and of the unwisdom and corruption prevailing in its Government. It is a Nation which is able to stand almost any conceivable amount of mining. Its people have within themselves, in their inventiveness and energy and faculty for work and for business, vastly greater gifts than the boundless physical resources with which the Creator has blessed the land they occupy.

LORD WOLSELEY ON EASTERN AFFAIRS.

In a recent essay Lord Wolseley has given to the public his opinions upon the present war between China and Japan, and especially of the needs of the former country if she is to preserve her national existence. He thinks that the Chinese people possess all the mental and except the force of initiation and direction, in which they require outside assistance-at any

rate, this they have shaken off the manacles of ustem and adopted the usages and improvements of the more enterprising countries. They can live on less than any other people, are brave and fearless in war and loyal and orderly in peace, and have the highest confidence in themselves and in their superfority to all other races, hardly shaken when they have been whipped, as at present, or their capital occupied and its costilest treasures carried off or destroyed, as it was by the allied European armies a generation ago. Lord Wolseley thinks that if their army were reorganized under the direction of British officers it would be an efficient safeguard of the Empire and the only one within its reach. He recommends the employment of British officers in preference to those of other nations, "because we seem to have greater apti-"tude for that sort of work among Eastern races "than gentlemen of other nationalities, and we chave had far greater experience at it.

There is no doubt of the capability of British officers for this sort of work, though it is no greater than that of other trained military men those of our own country, for instance-nor is there the slightest doubt of British precedence in all sorts of interference with Eastern affairs since she first found her way thither. She has made India her milch cow for a couple of centuries or so, and, as she could not annex them and place them entirely under British rule, has put upon China and Japan every oppressive commercial and political condition in her power She forced the iniquitous and destroying opium trade upon China against its will and in opposition to its urgent but unavailing remonstrances, and until recently, when she could no longer maintain her pretension, compelled the retention of tariff arrangements by Japan, which crippled the energies of the country for a generation. For these reasons, and others of like kind, founded in her traditional rapacity and habit of oppressing all who were unable to resist her, she does not stand so high in the estimation of the Eastern peoples as Lord Wolseley thinks she does, and China would exhibit far more sagacity in summoning American officers to the

having previously ascertained the ideas that pre- Brooklyn is in a position to acquire park lands by beneficial international arrangements-a con- cas of the same

this magnificent parkway on reasonable terms, need not come from Great Britain exclusively,

TEMPTATION AND WAGES.

The story of a messenger, a bank messenger, who carried money back and forth: He was a man of middle age, with wife and children, one of unblemished reputation, but one who had seen better days. Another's failure dragged him | claim of \$6 will furnish material for a new paradown, and then he went bravely to work for the pittance a bank gave for the kind of service he was able to render, for he was too old to become an expert and command a high salary in ries them now no longer. His place is taken by a youth just out of school. The bank must have bonds for its servants, and it decided that in price. Had the suggestion put forward by The appreciation of its riches and power. The worst place of private bondsmen a guaranty comerrors of the last two years would have been pany should assume the liability for all its em-Administration, the latter would have found it- escaped if the people and their rulers had fair- ployes. The company would not guarantee the acter and ability. His record was perfect. Only one thing was urged against him. His family required a larger income than the bank gave him. The guaranty company thought that this need made temptation in his case unduly great. The strain was out of proportion to the wages paid. So he made way for some one with no responsibilities and no temptations, except those of his own youth and passions. The old messenger departed with the respect of his employers, and some of them in private have sought to relieve his necessities. It is not much of a story. Anybody in these

hard times can match it with one of greater hardship and misery. But it is a story which suggests some thinking. It shows a new phase of the movement of that industrial machine which is always pushing the elder workers to the wall. We are all used to its ordinary operations. We accept it and talk glibly of "the survival of the fittest." The younger hand is stronger. The younger brain is keener. A restless, eager world, after all, cares little for the grants from other lands, we add to population wisdom and trained judgment of its elders. It so rapidly that in any other country on the globe rushes to do things, and will stop to think about them later on. That is only natural. The Hotmight be surpassed and overshadowed, so that tentots do the same. We do not eat our ancients nor knock them on the head. We are more gentle and respectful; but as our life is more exhausting, so the more quickly do the younger men come forward. This is inevitable, of inhabitants. Certain bonds were issued re- for the youthful worker is commonly the best cently payable thirty years hence. To-day they worker in the ordinary affairs of life, where long training of the mind and ripe experience haps \$70,000,000,000 of property. Thirty years are not the most important factors in the result attained. There does not seem, however, to be crease, may pledge the faith of 140,000,000 of any such inevitableness in this new manifestation of the superfluity of middle age. The bank messenger did his work to perfection. He was prompt, faithful, accurate, honest. The young man could give no better service, and he might give a great deal worse. All the temptations of youth assail him. He wins, not because of any fitness, but because an insuring machine has carried the actuary's methods to extreme and forgets character in its calculation of the law | there, equalled that of 147 hen eggs, constituting of chances. Mechanical, indeed, must be that the ampiest testament of ovi position which the theory which takes no account of the nature of temptation, whether it be due to good or cyll zoic discovery. Whatever their final issue, France impulse, to desire for debauchery or needs of loved ones, but applies to it a purely quantitive judgment and then sets the result against an assumed constant, man's moral nature. That is business. It is a safe insurance method. But it is hard on a struggling man.

A great deal is said by labor agitators about the right to a "living wage," but bank clerks mands. They are content for the most part to take what their work will bring them or leave it for some one else. Still, even the private of the British Army is not treated entirely as an automaton. If he is married, the fact is consided in apportioning his space, his camping kit. his rations. Perhaps bookkeepers and clerks and messengers need less to be considered. in progress before our eyes, and more rapid and Maybe a paternal government is less objectionable than a paternal mercantile or financial institution. It may not be right for men to ask for such wages as shall lead them not into complain of a social system which punishes them because the temptation is held up before their eyes.

LENT AND SOCIETY. As next Wednesday marks the beginning of

Lent, we shall probably soon read a great deal in regard to the prominent way in which Society with a capital S is coming to observe this season. It is a subject which has evoked much religious and philosophical comment during the last few years. To certain good religious folk, who believe in the ecclesiastical, if not divine, obligation of Lent, the assumed recognition of the season by fashionable society has appeared to betoken the speedy coming of the millennium. Moreover, it has furnished them with a most effective argument against those of their Christian brethren who look upon Lent as "unscriptural." If Society-with a capital 8-un religious though it may be, has been forced to observe Lent, what shall be said of the moral turpitude of professed Christians, who jeer at it as "a relic of Popery"? This is the argument; and it must be confessed it has some force with many nominal Christians who are in society with a small s, but who want to get into So ciety with a capital S. If they see that they can effect that much-desired object by giving "Lenten" dinner parties, "Lenten" theatre parties, and going to "Lenten" vaudeville shows they would be less than human-or more-if they did not go in for the new idea. Incidentally, it may be admitted that they may appear to some to be trying to serve God and Mammon, which a certain Man of Judea many years ago said could not be done. But that is a mere detail which never occurs to them, and perhaps would not disturb them if it did. As a simple matter of fact, however, the social

vogue of Lent has no religious significance whatever. Society is coming to observe the season for two reasons. First, it has gone through the calendar of its yearly festivities and amuse ments by the time Ash Wednesday arrives, and, being pretty well tired of the whole business, is unfeignedly glad of an excuse to rest. And, second, there are so many of its members who wish to observe the season, from more or less religious motives, that it is obliged to take them into account. To hold functions that some of its prominent members could not or would not attend would be a piece of folly of which Society could never be guilty. Therefore, it puts on sackcloth and ashes for forty days, along with the penitents of the Church. But it takes precious good care to have its sackcloth exceedingly diaphanous in quality and fashionable in cut, while the ashes that it wears could hardly be seen through a powerful microscope. We do not make this explanation in criticism of Society, which, after all, is not organized to observe religious seasons and days, but to amuse itself, or, at least, go through the motions of amusing itself. We only wish to remind those who believe in Lent as a religious institution that they must not feel unduly elated because reorganization of her army than those of Eng- Society stops giving large balls and dinner parland. She knows well enough that we want ties in Lent, and finds amusement, if not re-

"Thomas," said a fashionable hostess to he butler one morning during the senson of Lent last year, "what do I do to-night?" "Nothing, madam." replied that functionary. "You remain "at home to-night, and entertain a quiet Lenten "dinner party of thirty." It is to be presumed that the guests, as well as the hostess, wore their sackcloth and ashes at this most interesting "Lenten" function. But the fact can hardly be adduced as a conclusive proof that the world is learning to submit itself to the yoke of the Cross, whose shadow first fell athwart the hill of Calvary some nineteen centuries ago.

The drawing of a warrant for \$600 to pay a graph in Dr. Talmage's lecture on "Big Blun-

Inasmuch as Norway may be said to lead the way so far as temperance legislation is concerned in the Old World, it is worthy of note that on the 1st of next January some important changes in the laws relating to the sale of spirits will go into effect. Among other important features to be inaugurated on that date is that of local option, one of the sections of the new statutes providing that before the so-called "Samlag," or Gothenburg, scheme is instituted in any locality, a vote shall be taken in which all men and women over twenty-five years of age have a right to take part, to decide whether the establishment of the "Samlag." or its maintenance, shall be permitted within the limits of the town or village. If the majority of those entitled to vote are against it, prohibition comes into force and holds good for five years, at the end of which time a new vote may be demanded if a sufficient number of the inhabitants request it. Another modification in the existing statutes increases to 65 per cent the rights of the Government to the profits of the liquor traffic in places where the "Samlag" scheme is in force. This percentage is to be utilized in the establishment of a system of old-age pensions. Of the remaining 35 per cent, 15 per cent will go to the commune for municipal purposes, while the balance of 20 per cent is to be distributed among temperance societies and other institutions.

Secretary Herbert decides that there must be no more intoxication among navy officers, even when off duty. It is lucky that there are no Anarchists in the service, or the freedom of the country would be thought at stake.

The French Academy of Sciences has accumulated an interesting and varied collection of the relies of extinct Madagascar birds, showing that some of them exceeded in dimensions any elsewhere known, overtopping the Moa and the Dinornis Gigantaeus and the Ornithorhyncus of New-Zealand, and making the ostrich of Arabia and the cassowary of New-Guinea look beside them like Spanish game cocks or Amsterdam storks. What the whale is to existing mammalia these prodigious Madagas ar birds must have been to their kind, rivalling the proportions of the roe of fable, or simory, king of birds, told of in Persian story, that had its throne on an Asian nountain summit and was hidden forever from the vision of its subject birds as of men. An egg of the Madagascar variety, it is computed, if it an omelette for the whole Academy of Sciences. the precise measurements of specimens preserved feathered tribe has so far contributed to palaeowill have something to show for her military expenditures ir that region; and if she could restore there the wasted flocks of the Epyornis Ingens and the Mulierornis Maximus it would be a recreation of the most interesting production which history ascribes to the island.

The miscreant who gave poison to some of the valuable dogs in the Garden deserves no mercy.

preceded the fall of the Chinese stronghold of Wei-Hai-Wei was the terribly trying weather under which the operations were carried on. When we read of twenty-six degrees of frost, of the decks of the cruisers being a sheet of ice, and count of the blinding snowstorms, it must be confessed that in hardihood and daring the Japanese are setting a wonderful example to Western

M. Grénard, the French traveller, now on his way to Peking, a prisoner in one of those dreadful wooden cages which the Chinese use for the onveyance of their criminals, will, if he survives his perilous journey and his sufferings, be able to give to the civilized world a description of the mysterious and sacred city of Lhassa. It is stated that neither his companion, M. Phins, nor himself was molested while within the walls of this capi tal of Thibet, and that the attack which resulted in the killing of the former and the capture of M. Grénard took place several days after they had left Lhassa, their assailants being Chinese soldiers. It will be interesting to see whether the fall of Peking, which will doubtless mark the close of the present war between Japan and China, will contribute in any way to the breaking down of the hitherto impregnable barrier of exclusiveness that has shut off Thibet from the remainder of the world.

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the American oyster is doing very well, thank you.

One subject that may properly demand early attention from the new Park Commissioners is phia Record." "but it is a fact of history, neverth the lease of the Claremont Hotel to E. S. Stokes by the old Board a short time before its members knew they were going out of office. The matter was done in secret and has a most suspicious look. It does not appear that there was any competition whatever for this valuable concession, though many hotel men would undoubtedly have been glad to secure it. Seemingly there is good ground for setting aside the lease because of irregularities in the granting of it, took place. When the vote of the Commissioners and such action would unquestionably be in the interest of the public at large. Stokes deserves no favors from the present administration. The Park Commissioners should use every means in their power to oust him from the Claremont.

If there is anything else that the bond operators want and don't see, they will please ask

Popular confidence in the National credit, as shown by the eagerness with which the new bonds were taken by investors, is undoubtedly based upon the certainty that the country's finances are henceforth to be directed by Republican statesmanship, which guarantees the payment of 100 cents for every dollar's indebted-

Mr. George W. Fithian, member of Congress from Illinois, will end his term of service in the House on March 4 next. He was left at home last November by an admiring constituency, which decided that it had been misrepresented at the National capital long enough. Apparently in order that he might wind up his public career with a veritable climax of imbecility, he introduced in the House yesterday a resolution rescinding the action taken by Congress last summer commending the President for his prompt and patriotic action in sending Federal troops to Chicago to quell disorder during the railroad strikes. Mr. Fithian now wants Congress to stultify itself by condemning Mr. Cleveland for instituting what he calls a "revolutionary policy." The country long ago set the seal of its approval on Mr. Cleveland's action in that crisis, and the only effect of the Illinois "states-

question as that of Woman's Rights without | rights. It happens at this time, however, that nothing of her except peaceful trade and mutualthe last election in his district.

PERSONAL.

Preston E. Egleston, colored, took the first prize in an oratorical contest recently held at the University of Indiana, his subject being "Abraham Lin-coln." He is the son of a barber, and one of two colored men in the university.

Lord Brassey, who was recently appointed Governor of Victoria, will sail to Australia in his famous yacht "Sunbeam," and take with him in tow his twenty-ton cutter Dragon.

In a sketch of the late Moses Kimball, the founder of the Boston Museum, "The Boston Transcript" says: "While Mr. Kimball's brother was 48sociated with him in the theatrical business, it is told that some one, knowing the close attention toid that some one, knowing the close attention Moses paid to everything appertaining to the management of the Museum, asked David what he could find to do there. His reply was that it required all his time to look after Moses and the profits. The fact was, however, that the latter looked sharply after the profits, and the expenditures as well, and no one but himself knew the salaries paid to the principal members of the company. It was for this reason that the receipt given for a week's salary read "one dollar in full for services to date." For many years he gave the greater part of his time and attention to the business of the Museum, remaining in his private office in the evening until the close of the performance."

A correspondent of a German paper, the "Fremdenblatt," claims to have overheard the follow-ing once upon a time: "Have you heard Path?" 'More than that; I saw her cry." "When?" "In her concert after her first song." "Was she so much pleased with her immense reception?" "No; much pleased with her immerse reception? "No; she was jealous of the appiause that little Polander got. I went to see her to express my admiration, but I found her in a towering rage. She said she wouldn't sing another note if another hand stirred for little Brondsiaw." "But she sang again?" "Yes, after I proved to her by arguments strong enough to convince Patti that the applause was not for Brondslaw, but that it was for her that they were waiting impatiently." The next day the cable announced that the diva was ill and would have to cancel a date at Dresden.

General Lloyd E. Baldwin, of Willimantic, Conn., now eighty-five years of age, is said to be the only surviving brigadier-general of the old Connecticu militia which was disbanded nearly fifty years ago

"The Philadelphia Record" tells a good story of Mascagni, the composer. During his recent visit to London, while in his room at a hotel, he heard an organ-grinder play the intermezzo from "Cavallerta Rusticana." The man playing the piece enleria Rusticana." The man playing the piece entirely too fast exasperated Mascagni, and descending into the street the composer addressed the organist, saying: "You play this entirely too fast, Let me show you how it ought to be played." And who are you." asked the wandering ministre!." Inappen to be the composer of the piece, replied Mascagni, and then he played the intermezzo for the astonished organ-grinder in the correct tempo. Imagine Mascagni's surprise when on the following day he saw the same organ-grinder in front of his house with a placified on the organ, on which was inscribed in large letters: "Pupil of Mascagni."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Nashville, Tenn., claims to be the first city in the world for hardwood lumber, and the largest milling city of the South.

Slug One-Ain't there a copyright law in this

Sing Seven—Of course there is. Why?
Sing One—Nothin, only I wish as me one would
call the attention of that new reporter to it. He's
had his copy right only about three times in six
weeks, an' blamed if I ain't gettin' tired of correctin' it fer him.—(Buffalo Courier.)

Japan claims to have a banking-house that has been doing business without a break for more than

ceived by men.

She—Oh, they are driven to inventing. They haven't any hairpins to do things with.—(Indianapolis Journal.

William H. Seward, secretary of the Master Builders' Association of Boston, thinks that the "pull it down and give posterity a chance to see what we can do in putting up handsome and substantial public structures. They didn't begin to know 100 years ago what we do about construc-

A WEATHER JINGLE. The sparrow, he keeps hidin' out, The 'possum's layin' low The rabbit, he will frisk ab And track up all the s

Ketch him, Tiger, ketch him! Fing him high and flat; Go ahead and fetch him-Rabbit, fine and fat!

The doves are moping in the wood, The raccoon's in the "holler": The cold, it makes the 'possum good-He's worth a haif a dollar!

Ketch him, Tiger, ketch him: Find out where's he's at; Go ahead and fetch him— 'Possum, fine and fat!— (Atlanta Co "The Medical Press" tells a story of a gentleman

who went to visit a friend who was an inmate of a matic asylum. When he had been there about half an hour he looked at the clock and asked if it was right. The lunatic gazed at him with a look of compassion for a minute or so, and then said: "Do you think it would be here if it was right, you lunatic?

One Way Out.—Sweet Girl—Oh, papa, I have found a way for you to escape the income tax.
Father—Guess not.
Sweet Girl—Yes. I have. You give half your stocks to Mr. Slimpurse, and then I'll marry Mr. Slimpurse, and so all the money will be kept in the family, and the Government won't get a cent.—(New-York Weekly.

"A hoary-headed joke," says "The London Christian World," "has repeated itself in connection with the Laud eglebration. A North Country gen-tleman went to the celebration because, he told his friends, he thought Land must have been a good man, or King David would never have commended him in the Hundredth Psaim, wherein, in the metri-cal version, he sang in the North nearly every Sun-

day. 'Praise Laud, and bless his name alway!' Here are some schoolboy answers to examina-tion questions: "A point," wrote one boy. "Is that which will not appear any bigger, even if you get a magnifying glass." "Two straight lines cannot inclose a space unless they are crooked." you get a magnifying glass." Two straight lines cannot inclose a space unless they are crooked." said another who may have had frish blood in his veins. "Parallel straight lines are those which meet at the far end of infinity," is equal to some poetry. "Things which are impossible are equal to one another" is common-sense, even though it is not exactly mathematical.—(Living Church.

"It is not generally known," says "The Philadelless, that Bristol Township, lying on the east side of Germantown, had a very narrow escape from being selected as the site of the capital of the United States. It was a very small matter that turned the choice toward Maryland and Virginia. So positive were some members of Congress that the capital was going to be located near Germantown that they purchased real estate there, not, of course, as a matter of speculation, but simply to be near at hand when the removal from Philadelphia to Bristol was taken there was a tie, four being for Bristol and four for the District of Columbia. Washington cast the deciding vote, and Bristol Township was

left out in the cold.

"The War Eagle," of Biddeford, it, his patriotic scream at the local Board of Trade banquet said; "We ought to have the money here that was sunk beyond the Mississippi, in the coal and iron mines of Alabama, and that was used for raising sparrowgrass in South Dakota. (Laughter.) I won't say that I did not get caught once, for I did, about a year ago, when a man was here in the interest of a gold mine in Montana. I took some stock and have not seen the man since. (Laughter and applause.) Later on a young man entered my office with a prospectus of a gold mine, and when I had examined it, as far as I could see, he was trying to sell me stock of a gold mine on top of the one I had recently becomeso interested in. (Laughter.)—(Lewiston (Me.) Journa.

Bishop Fallows, Reformed Episcopal, of Chicago, has opened a "church saloon" in that city, though he calls it a "salon" so as not to wound the sus ceptibilities of religious people. He offers free lunches, music by a concertina player and In regard to the latter he makes the following explanation: "This new drink will be made of hops and mait and will be charged with carbonic acid gas. It will look like beer, foam like beer, taste like beer and smell like beer. A beer-drinker might drink it all day and never know he had not been drinking beer." With such inducements he hopes to catch as many old topers as the "salon" will hold. But others are not so hopeful. "The Chicago Dispatch" says that an old-timer who sampled the stuff declares that it "tasted like dishwater that had been frozen and thawed out, with a dash of cider, flavored with sarsaparilla and lemon-peel."

"Boys," said a teacher in a Sunday-school, "can